

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
 POLLUTION/SITUATION REPORT
 West Vermont Drinking Water Contamination Site - Removal Polrep



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
 Region V

Subject: POLREP #2
 Progress PolRep
 West Vermont Drinking Water Contamination Site
 B5UJ
 Speedway, IN
 Latitude: 39.7720520 Longitude: -86.2294990

To:
From: Shelly Lam, On-Scene Coordinator
Date: 11/18/2011
Reporting Period: November 14 - 18, 2011

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Site Number:	B5UJ	Contract Number:	
D.O. Number:		Action Memo Date:	9/26/2011
Response Authority:	CERCLA	Response Type:	Time-Critical
Response Lead:	EPA	Incident Category:	Removal Assessment
NPL Status:	Non NPL	Operable Unit:	
Mobilization Date:	11/8/2011	Start Date:	11/8/2011
Demob Date:		Completion Date:	
CERCLIS ID:	INN000510429	RCRIS ID:	
ERNS No.:		State Notification:	
FPN#:		Reimbursable Account #:	

1.1.1 Incident Category

Time-critical removal: Groundwater plume site with no identifiable source

1.1.2 Site Description

The following section provide information on the Site location, description of the threat, and preliminary removal assessment results.

1.1.2.1 Location

The Site is a residential area bounded by West Vermont Street on the south, Holt Road on the east, West Michigan Street on the north, and North Rybolt Avenue on the west in Speedway, Marion County, Indiana. The Site consists of 25 homes that rely upon private drinking water wells as their only sources of water.

1.1.2.2 Description of Threat

During periodic sampling of the neighborhood, the Marion County Public Health Department (MCPHD) documented the presence of vinyl chloride above the Superfund Removal Action Level (RAL) at three

residences along West Vermont Street and Cossell Road. Concentrations were as high as 62.7 micrograms per liter (µg/L) in groundwater used as a drinking water source. The RAL for vinyl chloride is 2 µg/L.

Vinyl chloride is a hazardous substance, as defined by section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). According to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), the effects of drinking high levels of vinyl chloride are unknown. However, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has determined that vinyl chloride is a known carcinogen. In addition to ingestion, there is a potential exposure to inhalation of vinyl chloride vapors via use of water for cooking, showering, and bathing. Breathing vinyl chloride for long periods of time can result in permanent liver damage, immune reactions, nerve damage, and liver cancer.

1.1.3 Preliminary Removal Assessment/Removal Site Inspection Results

MCPHD detected vinyl chloride in three residential drinking water wells. Concentrations in those wells ranged from 2.1 to 62.7 µg/L. Three potential sources are located in the immediate vicinity of the Residential Area where drinking wells have been contaminated by vinyl chloride. These sites include the Allison Transmission Site to the north of the Residential Area, Genuine Parts to the northeast of the Residential Area, and a former dry cleaner located at Michigan Plaza to the northeast of the Residential Area. These three potential sources have all had current and historical releases of hazardous substances related to the breakdown products of tetrachloroethene (PCE), including vinyl chloride. The source of the residential contamination has not been determined.

2. Current Activities

2.1 Operations Section

2.1.1 Narrative

EPA is conducting a time-critical removal action to complete the following: developing and implementing site-specific plans including a Health and Safety Plan and a detailed work plan; conducting a hydrogeologic investigation to identify which of the three sources of contamination are impacting the affected residential wells. Time-critical actions will include the collection of soil and groundwater samples; consolidation and packaging of hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants for transportation and off-site disposal.

2.1.2 Response Actions to Date

From November 14 - 18, 2011, EPA conducted the following time-critical actions:

- Conducted utility clearance at two drilling locations with an air knife;
- Drilled three vertical aquifer sampling (VAS) locations for a total of five;
- Collected groundwater samples from VAS locations;
- Collected quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) samples;
- Submitted samples for laboratory analysis;
- Installed 13 monitoring wells at 5 VAS locations; and
- Began developing monitoring wells.

2.1.3 Enforcement Activities, Identity of Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)

Enforcement strategies are contained in a confidential Enforcement Addendum to the Action Memorandum.

2.1.4 Progress Metrics

<i>Waste Stream</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Manifest #</i>	<i>Treatment</i>	<i>Disposal</i>
Pending					

2.2 Planning Section

2.2.1 Anticipated Activities

The following sections discuss planned response activities and next steps.

2.2.1.1 Planned Response Activities

During the next reporting period, EPA will finish setting and developing monitoring wells. In early December, EPA is planning to collect site-wide groundwater samples.

2.2.1.2 Next Steps

Upon completion of field activities, EPA and its Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (START) contractor will prepare a report summarizing the results of the investigation. The report will include a Conceptual Site Model including the release scenario and source(s). EPA will use the information to prepare an enforcement strategy.

2.2.2 Issues

None

2.3 Logistics Section

Not applicable (NA)

2.4 Finance Section

2.4.1 Narrative

START costs are current through November 11, 2011.

2.5 Other Command Staff

2.5.1 Safety Officer

The OSC is the overall safety officer. However, START has a health and safety representative on-Site. The START contractor has prepared a Health and Safety Plan for the Site. Site personnel attend daily health and safety briefings.

2.5.2 Liaison Officer

NA

2.5.3 Information Officer

Heriberto Leon from the Office of Public Affairs (OPA) is the Community Involvement Coordinator for the Site. OPA prepared and mailed fact sheets to residents to notify them of field activities.

3. Participating Entities

3.1 Unified Command

NA

3.2 Cooperating Agencies

EPA is receiving support from IDEM, MCPHD, and the Town of Speedway.

4. Personnel On Site

The following numbers of personnel were on-site at various times during the reporting period:

Agency/Company	Role	# Personnel
EPA	OSC	1
Weston Solutions	START Contractor	2
WDC	Drilling Subcontractor	7
IDEM	VRP Project Manager	1
Genuine Parts	PRP	1
Environ	Genuine Parts Consultant	3

Mundell & Associates	Michigan Plaza Consultant	3
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5. Definition of Terms

ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
MCPHD	Marion County Public Health Department
NA	Not applicable
OPA	Office of Public Affairs
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
PCE	Tetrachloroethene
PRP	Potentially Responsible Parties
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RAL	Removal Action Level
START	Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team
ug/L	micrograms per liter
VAS	Vertical Aquifer Sampling

6. Additional sources of information

6.1 Internet location of additional information/report

Refer to www.epaosc.org/westvermont or <http://epa.gov/region5/cleanup/cossellvermont/index.html> for additional information.

6.2 Reporting Schedule

The next PolRep will be submitted when groundwater sampling is complete.

7. Situational Reference Materials

NA